FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1851. [NO. 1785.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$4 00 per annum, if paid in advance; if paid during the year of subscription or $5 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $6 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INDIVISIBILITY OF THE UNION.

We are indebted to the Lynchburg Virginian for opportunely bringing to notice, at this moment, the precise language of the original Articles of Confederation" agreed upon by the Delegates of the old Thirteen States, as follows:

"Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

In the words following," &c.

These "Articles" the 13th was as follows:

"Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this Confederation are submitted to them. And one of these Confederation shall be observed by every State, and the Union SHALL BE PERPETUAL; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State."

The Act of *Ratification*, embracing the Preamble as all the Articles, is in the following words:

"And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation *and Perpetual Union*, KNOW YE, that we, the undersigned Delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation *and Perpetual Union*, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained; and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents that the several States in Congress assembled, in all questions which by the said Confederation are submitted to them; and that the Articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that THE UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL."

Two years afterwards, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, the more perfect and carry out the objects of the Confederation—a prominent one of which was the *"perpetual union" of the States*—another Convention was called, by which the present Constitution of the United States was framed and submitted to the States, and by them solemnly concurred in and approved. The Preamble to the Constitution commences in these words: "We, the People of the United States, in order to form A MORE PERFECT Union, establish justice," &c.

Here, in their first convocation (says the Virginian) the States resolved that the Union should be *"perpetual."* They met a second time to make that Union "MORE PERFECT." Having consented to the article binding the Union by a "perpetual" covenant, and having gone into a second Convention, the prime object of which was to render the UNION" more perfect, no State had a right to make any reservation in accepting upon the Constitution. And, if any State had to make reservations had passed over the heads of the power of the States then, *a fortiori*, it is now out of the power of a single State to the covenant to violate and dissolve that covenant.

This is precisely consonant, as the reader will perceive, with the opinion expressed by Mr. Madison to Mr. Hamilton, when the present Constitution was under consideration for ratification by the States: that the ratification of the Constitution by a State under any condition whatever must *vitiate* the ratification, and that the Constitution required *an adoption* IN TOTO AND FOREVER.

The Richmond Times publishes a table, showing that under the new constitution, proposed for adoption to the people of Virginia, there will be a possibility of electing a Whig Legislature. The united Whig counties elect 64, and the Democratic 63, leaving 25, to be elected from doubtful counties, with at least an even chance that the Whigs will carry a majority. The certain Whig Senatorial districts elect 20 Senators, the Democratic districts elect 22, and there are eight doubtful districts.

The Yankee Blade reckons the twelfth commandment to be "prepay your postage."

He who makes an idol of his interest, will make a martyr of his integrity.

THE MOBILE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

Having expected a result of the election for a Representative to Congress from the Mobile district in Alabama different from that which is reported, and the view which we have heretofore expressed of the character of that contest being confirmed by the following remarks of the New Orleans "Bee," (only seen since the election,) we communicate them to our readers to show that the defeat of the Whig Union candidate in that district is no proof of the existence there of a vitiated sentiment in regard to the Union.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

The Congressional canvass in Alabama is mixed up with the slavery question, though party politics will undoubtedly exercise considerable influence in determining the result.

The Mobile district is the theatre of a fierce and doubtful contest. Judge Bragg, the Southern Rights candidate, is a *Democrat;* Mr. Langdon, the candidate of the Union party, *a Whig*. The platforms published by the two on the subject of slavery, the compromise, &c., do not differ very essentially. Judge Bragg repudiates the imputation of being a disunionist. In fact, his organ, the Mobile *Register*, says distinctly that in this canvass "there is no issue as to Union or Disunion." He himself recognises the abstract right of secession, and thinks unfavorably of the Compromise, but unequivocally disclaims all tendency to disunion. Let the event then be what it may, the heresies of South Carolina will gain no support. We say thus much, because, if Judge Bragg should be elected—which is not impossible, though the district be Whig—we anticipate a howl of exultation from the presses of the Palmetto State. It is well to let them understand at once that Judge Bragg is only a fire-eater in theory. In practice, he is disposed to be as peaceful and law-abiding a gentleman as any Unionist in the land.

Fifty Bales of new cotton were received at New Orleans previous to the 8th inst.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1851.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION has resulted in the selection of five Union Whigs, three Locofocos and the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, who "fights for his own hand." For a statement of the result in each Congressional District, the reader is referred to another column of this paper.

That the Whigs should faithfully perform their whole duty in the election just passed, was in our view, highly important. They owed it to their own reputation tarnished by past neglect—to the patriotic President in whose election they had assisted—to their distinguished fellow-citizen called by that President to the National Councils—to their brother Whigs of the Union and to the Union of the States. Nobly have they fulfilled their duty—freely have they given their voices to sustain and perpetuate the Union for which their gallant Fathers fought. Locofocoism, Secession, and Disunion are put down in North Carolina. It becomes the duty of the friends of the Union to see that they are kept down—it should never be a reproach to us that the good people of sober, steady, *thinking* North Carolina, first to declare her independence of a foreign oppressor assisted in the destruction of that Union to which we owe the full enjoyment of our Freedom.

The result has equalled the most sanguine expectation. True, we deeply regret the defeat of that sterling Whig and true Patriot, Col. Gaither. But we had little reason to expect his election. His opponent, besides repudiating in full his disunion sentiments and representing himself as good a Whig and a better Union man than Col Gaither, has so zealously fostered feelings of jealousy and distrust of the Eastern section of the State, has so constantly represented himself as the sole defender of the West against Eastern usurpation, that he has in a measure identified himself with the cause of his section, and induced many to believe as *he* most certainly does, that Thomas L. Clingman *is* the West. To these causes, and not to any feelings of hostility to the Whig party or the Union, Col. Gaither's defeat must be attributed. Let the question of Union or Disunion be fairly presented, and the Mountain Whigs of North Carolina, true to their country, their party and themselves, will roll up a majority of thousands in favor of the Union and the Constitution *as they are*.

Two other Districts only, were contested. In the Third, the staunch Whig Dockery is elected by an overwhelming majority. The good Whigs of the Third, neighbors to South Carolina as they are, and accused of sympathy with that misguided State as they have been, have clearly proven that among them Secession can have no abiding place. They have repudiated it in the abstract and in the concrete; they will have nothing to do with the cast-off folly of South Carolina, either as a question of right or a question of expediency.

So also in the Eighth. The whole machinery of party warfare had been put in motion by the Locofocos in that District and elsewhere, to secure the defeat of Edward Stanly. All would not do. Mr. Stanly's election by an increased majority has changed the exultations over a triumph confidently expected, into lamentations over a bitter defeat.

In the other Districts, there was, as we have said, no regular, organized opposition. If there had been, the result might have been different. As it is, however, few will be found bold enough to assert that Secession or Disunion finds favor in the good old North State.

With the result as it is, we are satisfied. As a triumph of Whig principles we rejoice at it. As a confirmation of the action of the great Whig party of the South, and as a ratification of the acts and an approval of the course of the Administration, which has so nobly fulfilled all its pledges of respect to to the rights of the South, we rejoice at it. But far above these, high above all considerations of party we rejoice at the triumph of the UNION and the CONSTITUTION. May many more such be in store for us! For over such triumphs, Whigs and Democrats not only in North Carolina, but throughout the whole country may and will unite in rejoicing.

THE CROPS.—The Greensboro' Patriot of the 9th inst. says:

"Ample showers of rain have recently fallen in this region, and wonderfully revived vegetation. In the northeastern corner of Guilford, and some other localities, however, we learn the seasons have not extended.

There will be *some* corn yet, although many fields are past redemption."

The Milton Chronicle speaks of fine rains in that section, by which it says, "thousands of barrels of corn will be made." And the Salisbury Watchman, remarking on this, says "that thousands more will be made in Rowan, for on Tuesday we had a good rain."

The recent rains in this section of the State, also, have been productive of great benefit to the growing crops.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 6¾ per cent for the last 6 months. The Herald says, this dividend "is preparatory to the admission of the subscribers to the additional capital, (now $350,000) as stockholders.

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.—We find in the last Register the following letter from Mr. Webster to H. W. Miller, Esq. which most effectually exposes the misrepresentations of his speech at the Capon Springs.

BOSTON, August 5th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received some days ago, your friendly letter of the 19th of July.

The speech at Capon was hastily reported, and the report was never revised by me, but it seems quite strange that any one, at all acquainted with my public opinions, should suppose me capable of saying that any one of the States may secede from the Union at her own discretion.

Such an idea would be repugnant to all that I have ever said or thought, on that subject.

It is perfectly plain, my dear sir, that the Constitution of the United States contemplates its own perpetuity. It makes no provision for its being broken up, or for the withdrawal of any of its members from the Union. It was established by the people of the several States for themselves, and their posterity, and there is in it no reservation or intimation, that its continuance and duration, are to be dependent on the pleasure of a single State, or any number of States. It looks no more to its own dissolution than does the Government of England, or any other country.

It is quite certain that no State Government has any authority to release the People of the State from their allegiance to the State Government. Every citizen owes a double allegiance, the powers of Government with us being divided between the General Government and the State Governments.

If Congress were to pass an act, with whatever unanimity, declaring that South Carolina, for example, might, if she chose, secede from the Union, or that the laws of the Union should be nolonger enforced within her limits, such an act would be utterly void, and the Judicial Authority bound to pay no respect to it.

In short, my dear sir, secession must be an act of force; in other words, it must be, *pro tanto*, a revolution.

Yours, &c.,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

H. W. MILLER.

THE UNION FEELING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury is full of bitter comments upon the course of the "co-operationists." It even insinuates that they are all strong Union men, who avow an intention of resistance "only as a screen under cover of which to march over to Unionism." We fear however, that the Mercury's view of the matter is prompted by a desire to prejudice the people of the State against the co-operation party, which in reality, is bent upon a dissolution of the Union, so soon as some other State fancies that she is oppressed by an "unjust and tyrannical government."

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—A meeting was held in Oxford on the 5th inst. to increase the subscription to the stock of this Road. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. R. B. Gilliam, at the conclusion of whose remarks, $9000 were subscribed. The Star says that the news from Warren county leaves no doubt that its quota will be raised. It adds that the remaining portion of the stock will be taken at the Warrenton Convention—to be paid, probably, in iron.

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Clingman.	Gaither.
Burke,	250 maj.	
Rutherford,	981	247
Cleaveland,	540	186
Henderson,	200 maj.	

Mr. Clingman is re-elected by a large majority.

SECOND DISTRICT.

No opposition to the Hon. J. P. Caldwell, Whig.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	1849.		1851.	
	Deberry.	Caldwell.	Dockery.	Caldwell.
Anson,	819	273	877	262
Mecklenburg,	463	736	490	979
Union,*	355	678	411	625
Lincoln,	272	494	251	514
Gaston,	160	671	145	667
Stanly,	695	99	771	54
Cabarrus,	690	511	764	373
Montgomery,	418	176	568	150
Richmond,	492	134	601	189
Moore,	535	537	466	422
	4899	4299	5344	4235
	4299		4235	
	600		1109	

*One Precinct to hear from, which will probably increase Caldwell's majority 25 or 30 votes in this County.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

No opposition to James T. Morehead, Whig.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

No regular opposition to Hon. A. W. Venable, who is re-elected by a large majority, though a large vote was cast for Hon. Calvin Graves. Both Locos.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

No regular opposition to Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, who is re-elected by more than a thousand majority. Henry W. Miller received a handsome vote from the Whigs and Union men.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Ashe.	Scattering.
Cumberland,	479	56
New Hanover,	759	3
Sampson,	195	23
Duplin,	179	5

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Stanly.	Ruffin.
Beaufort,	1010	572
Pitt,	657	611
Greene,	323	350
Washington,	404	211
Tyrrell,	261 maj.	
Hyde,	198 maj.	
Craven,	664	648
Carteret,	65 maj.	
Jones,	210	202
Lenoir,	273	446
Wayne,	298	1125
	4363	4165
	4165	
	198 maj.	

"The Banks" in Hyde yet to hear from, which the Newbernian supposes will add another hundred to this majority.

NINTH DISTRICT.

No *open* opposition to Hon. David Outlaw, Whig, who is re-elected.

SUMMARY.

The Congressional Delegation from this State will be as follows:

1st District. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.
2d " JOSEPH P. CALDWELL.
3d " ALFRED DOCKERY.
4th " JAMES T. MOREHEAD.
5th " A. W. VENABLE.
6th " J. R. J. DANIEL.
7th " WM. S. ASHE.
8th " EDWARD STANLY.
9th " DAVID OUTLAW.

Five Whigs, three Locos, and Thomas L. Clingman, Independent.

All of the above were members of the last Congress, except Messrs. Dockery and Morehead.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SWIFT ISLAND, August 11.

E. J. Hale & Son: I send you the vote of Montgomery. The vote was not a full one, but we did our duty, and gave Secession a death blow:

	Dockery.	Caldwell.
Rock Spring,	61	37
Cochran's,	31	7
Diffie's,	56	23
Troy,	76	54
Stony Point,	131	27
Lawrenceville,	59	1
Morgan's,	67	1
Fork,	87	00
	568	150

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

The failure of the Northern mail this morning, leaves us in uncertainty as to the result in some of the Western States.

In KENTUCKY, it is supposed that Dixon, Whig, is elected Governor by a small majority. This however is by no means certain. The Whig candidate for Lt. Governor is elected by a large majority.

The Congressional delegation will stand, according to the last accounts, five Whigs, one Independent Whig, and four Locos. In this State, there was no opposition to the Compromise—the Democrats declaring themselves better friends to it than the Whigs.

INDIANA.—The Legislature is largely Locofoco. Seven Locos and two Whigs are certainly elected to Congress. One other District still in doubt.

In ALABAMA, as before stated, the Union tickets for Congress and the Legislature are triumphant. It is believed, however, that Harris, Loco secessionist, has beaten Mudd, Union Whig. If so, the delegation will stand, five Unionists and two Locofocos.

TENNESSEE.—We have received no returns from this State. But from the Wilmington Herald of yesterday we learn that the returns so far as received are cheering. It is believed that Campbell, Whig, has been elected Governor, and that the State has been carried by a decided majority.

DISUNION REASONING.—A writer in the Charleston Courier, speaking of the denunciation bestowed by the Secessionists upon those who oppose their doctrines, admirably illustrates the process of reasoning by which Secession is proven to be the cause for all State evils. He says:

"These denunciations are so continued that the English language is unable to furnish epithets, and the seceders are obliged to coin new words to express their contempt. One of these, the term submissionist, is in constant use, and must therefore express something particularly shocking. The opponents of secession submit to the laws, and do not submit to the dictation of politicians, whose schemes are leading to revolution and anarchy. This is the most heinous of all offences in South Carolina, and is therefore branded with this terrible poly-syllable, intended to express something worse than base, corrupt, traitorous, foolish, ignorant, and degenerate.

"There is something so admirably concise, easy and conclusive in this mode of reasoning—this laying down an extravagant or absurd proposition, and damning all opposed to it—that it has been a favorite kind of logic, in all times, with all persons troubled with an arrogant or choleric temper. It reminds us irresistibly of the similar plain argument used by Lord Peter, in the "Tale of a Tub." His Lordship is striving to impose upon his recusant brethren a certain brown loaf, which he insists is mutton, of the first quality, from Leadenhall market. Jack and Martin are incredulous. They venture to suggest, with great deference, that, to their eyes, nose and taste, it seems nothing more than an ordinary loaf of brown bread. On this, Peter falls into a terrible passion, and swears horribly. "Look you," he says, "to convince you what blind, ignorant, obstinate, conceited puppies you are, I will use *but one plain argument*—by Jove it is excellent mutton, and may you be consigned to everlasting torments if you do not believe it."

"It is just so with the seceders. You must believe that secession will not produce civil war—that it will compel other States, against their will, to secede also—that we shall be able to support an independent navy and army without money or credit—that it is good morals and policy to rest our financial system on successful smuggling—that Savannah and Wilmington will be charmed with the project by which our free trade is to monopolize their trade,—you must believe all these things, and many more as curious and monstrous, or the seceders resort to Lord Peter's plain argument, and denounce and anathamatize you as dastards, submissionists, idiots, knaves, or traitors, and devote you to confiscation and banishment, the yard-arm and the lanthern-post.

"It is in vain that you represent to these very tolerant and liberal gentlemen, that their denunciations apply to the Southern States as well as to their fellow-citizens of this State—that no one of these States is willing to secede—that they are as wise and as brave as we are—that the coarse epithets bestowed by the South Carolina patriots, on all opposed to them, is producing a feeling of hostility to the State in the hearts of Southern men, at what they consider insolence and arrogance on our part. It is all in vain. There is the brown loaf of ugly, sour, indigestible secession bread, and you must believe it to be the glorious dish that the seceder affirms it to be—a divine food, like that of the Lotophagi, producing an oblivion of all social civil and political evils—or you are anathema-maranatha, and the bull of condemnation, snorting and belching and hissing fire, is fulminated against you."

INDIAN TREATIES.—The U. S. Commissioners have concluded a treaty with the Upper Bands of Sioux Indians, by which 21,000,000 acres of land are ceded to the United States. The cession embraces the entire valley of the Minnesota and the Eastern tributaries of the Sioux River. For this land, the Indians are to receive $1,665,000; $305,000 at once—and the balance to be invested at 5 per cent. for fifty years, after which time payments of interest will cease and the principal will revert to the Government.

A Treaty has also been concluded with the Lower Bands of the Sioux.

TREATY WITH PORTUGAL.—The New York Journal of Commerce has letters from Lisbon, stating that the new treaty has received the signature of the Portuguese Government, and has been transmitted to Washington. The rumor that the arbiter (Louis Napoleon) had decided against the American claim, is incorrect.

Henry Long, the Fugitive.—The Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer announces the arrest and committal for trial of Henry Long, the fugitive slave carried back from New York, on the charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $65, part of which was found in his possession.

The fellow's morals were corrupted by associating with the "higher law" men of New York.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—The New York Express, replying to the Washington Union's comments upon the re-union of the Whig party in New York, says:

"The Freedom of Speech, which our Albany Conservative platform leaves to Abolitionism, worries some of our Hunker Conservative brethren, or would seem to worry them, though it is the union of the Whig party,—with its prestige of success,—we suspect, that worries them more.

There is one little article of the Constitution of the United States, which we commend to their especial attention, that is, Art. 1st of the Amendments, viz:—

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,—*or abridging the freedom of Speech, or the Press*, or the right of the People peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The Express is without doubt correct in its judgment of the motives which prompt the Washington Union and its echoes throughout the South, to abuse the Whigs for uniting with the Seward men, whilst they say nothing of their own coalition with Van Buren. Of course it is also correct in its opinion, that in this country, the "Tongue and the Pen" are free. No one will deny that, we think. But Southern Whigs cannot live in union with higher law Seward men, who in avowing the right to speak with freedom, plainly mean that they intend to agitate for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. With such men, whilst they may not deny them the right to speak as they please, Southern Whigs can never unite. Southern Locofocos may do so, nay have done so already, but Southern Whigs will not.

The Express adds, we trust correctly, that

"Nobody need be afraid that the Fugitive Slave Law cannot *stand* discussion or agitation. It has stood—it *is* standing it, and commends itself now to the judgment and good sense of the people, as a part of their solemn constitutional duty. Resistance to it—at one time so alarming as to make us tremble for the authority of the Government—is overwhelmed in confusion, and struck with silence; and opposition to it is dying out, except among the old incurables. Discussion has brought about all this,—and agitation for resistance has brought the whole country to its feet for its maintenance.

The Abolitionism of the North is never dangerous when discussed, exposed, denounced or resisted,—only dangerous when run along with, courted, mounted as a party hobby, or used by either party for sectional inflammation."

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—The Washington Union of Aug. 6th, devotes two columns to denunciation of the Administration, because the two wings of the Whig party in New York had united.—The Union of the day before has a column of extracts from New York Locofoco papers, shewing that the two wings of the Democratic party in New York had united, and declaring that by that union, the State was recovered to the Democracy.—Yet the Union has not one word of denunciation for the *united* democracy! Not a word to say against a coalition with Martin and John Van Buren and the abolitionists who support them!

It is a crying sin for Whigs to unite, even when they avow their willingness to support the Constitution and obey the laws; but it is all right for Democrats to unite with the vilest abolitionists, without declaring any principles at all, except the necessity of obtaining power! Such seems to be the opinion of the central organ, and the little organs all over the country strike up to the same tune. Yet these papers, thus insulting the intelligence of the people, call themselves Democratic!

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—We are glad to see that there is at last a pause in the excessive importations of foreign goods, which have tended not only to create a large indebtedness to Europe, and to produce a tightness in the money market, but to throw out of use the manufactured articles of our own labor.

In July 1850, the imports at New York were $19,962,793. In July 1851, $12,067,162. This reduces the increase of imports for the seven months, from Jan'y 1 to Aug. 1, to $6,029,248. Whilst the exports during the same time have increased $2,937,417. This is a better showing than could have been expected, and might be calculated to relieve the money market of some of its tightness, but for the news of the further decline of cotton, and of the great loss in San Francisco, most of which, it is presumed, falls, directly or indirectly, on houses in New York.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale, crop of 1851, was received in Montgomery, Ala., on the 6th inst. and sold at 7½ cts.

WHIG REVIEW.—We have received from the publishers, all the numbers issued since December last. They are full of political and miscellaneous articles of ability and interest.

Better Had.—A Northern paper informs us that that the author of the following has left his country for his country's good:

What is the difference between the Emperor of Russia and a beggar? Answer.—The Emperor issues manifestoes, while the beggar manifest toes without his shoes, (issues.)

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MYRTLE HILL, Aug. 14.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:

DEAR SIRS: In the "Observer" of Tuesday last, I find an article headed "Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road." I do not know who the writer is, but, as one of the Board of Directors, I deem it my duty to put him right on some points. He sets out by saying, that "The Engineer of the Company reported on six different lines, each running from the Market Square, in the town of Fayetteville, to the forks of the Raleigh and Tarborough Roads." So far he is correct. The writer then goes on to say, "The route by the mouth of 'Cross Creek' was by the Directors selected, inasmuch as it was found to cost but $124 07 more than the nearest route."—Here I must claim the liberty of differing with the writer. The calculations of the Engineer were based upon a line running from the Market Square, down *Person Street*, to a point at or near Louis A. Nixon's old stand, in Campbellton; thence to a point on the River, a short distance below the mouth of the Creek; thence across the River, to the forks of the Road, Dougal McPhail's. This line the Engineer reported would cost about $124 more than the most direct line by him surveyed,—which direct line would cross the River *above Matthews' Ferry*. But the Board of Directors did not locate upon either of the lines surveyed in full, but located from the "Market Square, through Green street, to the Court House; thence down Grove street, crossing the Creek at Benbow's Factory; thence to a point on the River, below the mouth of Cross Creek." I am not prepared to say how many times this line will cross the Creek before it strikes the River, but I contend that the route must necessarily cost, at the least calculation, $1000 *more* than the most direct line surveyed above Matthews' Ferry. I opposed this location in the meeting, (two members being absent, Messrs. D. G. MacRae and J. D. Williams,) and I urged a meeting of the Stockholders to be called, but was overruled.

I make these statements that the public may see the true state of the case. I cannot remain silent, for were I to do so, I should feel that I had endorsed the article in Tuesday's Observer, which I am not prepared to do. Very respectfully, &c.

J. W. STRANGE.

Reform.—It is worthy of consideration that the States clinging most strenuously to their old and least republican constitutions are under Democratic rule, whilst those that keep up with the true progress of the times are controlled by the Whigs. New Hampshire, a confirmed Democratic State, lately rejected the new constitution framed by a convention. Right by its side, Vermont, a staunch Whig State, is working under one of the most liberal of constitutions, all its officers being elective by the people. South Carolina has a most anti-democratic form of government, and Virginia has been very slow to enter into the spirit of reform. Ohio and other Whig States possess constitutions of the most republican kind.

It will be difficult for the Democratic presses that make such reckless assertions about the Whigs being opposed to true reforms, to account for this. Facts are the best arguments, and here are facts that it is impossible to deny.

Winchester Republican.

Jonah and the Whale.—At the recent Whig convention at Bellows Falls, Vermont, some capital speeches were made.—Not a little sport was got up and enjoyed at the expense of the Democratic and Free Soil parties of that State. Three years ago they held conventions and formed a coalition ticket. They were then Free Soil and Democrats. The next year they were Free Soil Democrats: and now they have thrown off the *Free Soil*, and like Chase and Spaulding in Ohio, call themselves Democrats without any affix of any sort whatever. Mr. Deming, who addressed the convention, in the course of his remarks told the following anecdote, to illustrate how the Democrats had absorbed the Free Soilers, and to show what would be the consequence to the former. He said that there were two men once discussing some religious point, and one said to the other, 'I suppose you're read about Jonah, and how a whale swallowed him, and he afterwards came out of the whale's belly and got ashore?' 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'certainly, I read all that.' 'Well,' said his opponent *'did you ever hear of the whale afterwards?'*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 14—Str Chatham with boats Telegraph, Cumberland and Express in tow, with goods for N Boyden, Starr & Williams, C A Brown, E C Hall, J Utley, N Gibson, W Lassiter, C W Andrews, J D Williams, Murchison, Reid & Co, O Sprinkle, Boger & Reece, Roger & Maxwell, T R Tate, Stanly & Murrow, J H & J Martine, J A Worth, D McNeill, H L Myrover & Co, J & B G Worth, Headen & Horne, Morrison, Gaither & Co, J F Chambers, Shelly & Field, M L & R J Holmes, Snow Camp Co, Beaver Creek Co, M Brown & Son.

Aug 14—H Clay and Averasboro', from Henrietta, with goods for S Turner, W H, White & Raboteau, Mahler & Schwartz, Houston & Overby, A A McKethan, D Murphy, A W Steel, S W Tillinghast & Co, Cook & Johnson, W Murphy & Co, J H & J Martine, P Taylor, S Boon, P P Johnson, D McNeill, T J Johnson & Co, Dr B Robinson, E J Hale & Son, H Branson & Son, S J Hinsdale, E C Hall, J S McCubbins, W H Reid, J Smith & Co, R Gray, N Gibson, M D & W R Smith, A H Whitfield, Rockfish Co, Beaver Creek Co, E Glover, J M Beasley, N K McDuffie, C F Fisher, F Fries, C B Mallett, Arnold & Cooly, M N Leary, W T Shields, Cook & Taylor, A B Stith & Co, F E, J & T Waddill, R M Orrell, W Bell, J C Latta.

Two feet water in the River. Frequent showers in almost every direction, authorize the conclusion that the River will continue in fair boating order for some time.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 9—Schrs David Smith and Lamartine from Charleston. 10—Brig Francis from Navy Bay. 11—Schr Gazelle from Savannah. 12—Bark Cuba from Boston.

From the New York Express.

The President and his Cabinet remained in Washington all last summer and autumn, under a torrid sun, amid labor and excitement, that broke down many and killed some,—and this summer they are taking, not so much recreation, as a choice of place to do the public business in.—Nevertheless, from such journals as the "Albany Atlas," and kindred prints, we have such articles as the following:—

"*The State of the Nation.*—The rumors of rupture with Mexico—of conspiracy against Cuba—of secession at the South, of monetary revulsions at the North, can hardly be true, or we would not record that the President has chosen this crisis to go to Western Virginia, taking with him his Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Webster, being engaged in New England, and Mr. Crittenden being busy regulating the desperate politics of Kentucky.

The reins of government are now in the prehensile fingers of Mr. Corwin, just returned from Ohio, and of Mr. Graham, just returned from North Carolina, where the Congressional elections are coming off.

Never has a country passed through so many crises as this has within the last year, and never did an administration take it so coolly. They cry that the Union is in danger, that civil war and bloodshed are close impending, that manufactures are in ruin, and then start off for a watering place! They seem to have all scattered in different directions to find some pool of Bethesda, to cure the ailments of the body politic."

The Administration, it is very true, take all things coolly, even the most alarming. When Texas was preparing her hosts for an onset upon New Mexico, Mr. Fillmore coolly indicted his now famous message, and said it should not be done; and as cool was his determination to execute the laws in the North, when such Abolitionists as those of the "Atlas" school used all their power to have them nullified.

A Government conducted on sound, steady, unswerving principles is like a good clock that needs only its occasional winding, or like a manufactory, where it is the *system* that works, not the presence of the owners. If wisdom, order, coolness, only stand at the helm, well will go the ship of state, even amid the breakers.

It is the highest credit of Mr. Fillmore, that he has never for one moment lost his coolness, or self-command, even on the most trying occasions. He was not overawed by the loud, boisterous Southern storm that threatened him, if he resisted in New Mexico the invasion of Texas.—He never quailed one moment before the violent Northern Abolition howl, that threatened him with instant political death and eternal persecution, for signing the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the Ten Million Texas Bill. He kept cool amid it all, and in the highest excitement declared, in his first message, the law *should* be maintained, and the Compromise measures *must* be considered "final."

It is now a beautiful spectacle that we see, and something for us, and the world, too, to think of and to dwell upon. Elections or discussions are going on in North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Tennessee, in which is inculcated secession from the Union, that is, revolution—a principle involving the very existence of the Government, and the elections turn on that point. The President is *so cool* amid the excitement, that is, so confident that the majority which inculcates obedience to the law, will prevail, that he does not deem his presence necessary in the Capitol, but goes to a neighboring State to breathe better and purer air among her mountains. Under what European Government could its head trust himself to do that,—when revolutionary principles were thus plottiag the Government's subversion? So in the matter of Cuba. The President has calmly looked at all that, full in the face. He has studied the laws of his country; in a Proclamation, he has solemnly assured the public that he would execute them at all hazards, and he has issued all necessary orders for their execution. That being done, his presence in the Capitol is no longer necessary,—for millions of his countrymen are as ready to aid in the execution of the laws as he is to obey them.

As to the monetary revulsion in the country, the necessary and inevitable results of over-importations, he cannot check or control them. The Purse is not in his hands. All he could, he did in his Annual Message, recommending the revision of a Tariff which leads to the exports of specie that pay for these excessive importations.

The President's coolness, calmness, self-possession, and patriotic devotion to the Constitution, as *it is*,—not as passion construes it, North or South,—*have* carried the country through the crisis, which the "Atlas" mimics and mocks, as do all such journals of the Abolition school; but this coolness, calmness, self-possession, and patriotic devotion to the laws and the Constitution, the country appreciates now, and history will well reward hereafter.

President Fillmore.—The Alexandria Gazette, always good authority, says in Virginia the Whigs are entirely united in their support of the administration of President Fillmore, and he is undoubtedly, we think, their first choice as a candidate at the next Presidential election. They do not go in, however, for pushing this matter prematurely, or for commencing the canvas until there is a necessity for action. The more they see of the President the more they like him—the more they examine his course the more they are satisfied that he is an honest, safe, and patriotic statesman, and they are inclined to the belief, that as things proceed, it is quite probable a large majority of their countrymen will be of the same opinion. When we have, concludes the Gazette, a good man and a true patriot at the head of the Government, prudence seems to dictate that a change at this time is not necessary.

Mr. Julian.—The defeat of this Free-soil Locofoco is especially gratifying. It was in his district that the Locofoco convention made a memorable exhibition of the policy of the party. They passed strong Compromise resolutions, and declined to make any nomination with the understanding to support Mr. Julian; but it did not elect him.—*Providence Journal.*

Connubial.—"Mrs. Dobson how's your husband?" "He's dying marm, and I don't wish any body to disturb him."

WHOLESOME, IF NOT PALATABLE.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt.—School Copy.—A fancy ball is to be given at Cape May, in which, says the handbill announcing the event, "have been invited, and are expected to be present, the following distinguished gentlemen," naming Gen. Scott, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Commodore Stockton, and thirteen other gentlemen, of almost equal fame, in almost as many States. This is as it should be. The great men of the country should be present at the closing festivities and frivolities of all the watering-places of the seaboard and interior throughout the country. Why not? Are they not invited to the opening of new railways, and sent for as regularly as midwives to the birth of every extraordinary scheme for private emolument or public plunder?

There are few things which display the recent growth of the Democratic spirit more decidedly than the agreeable and easy freedom with which we treat our distinguished men. The public claps them on the shoulder, and calls them by their christian names. In return, these eminent individuals, not at all displeased perhaps, speak to the people, as Demosthenes did in his day, in the very choicest rhetoric, and with the most consummate art; quote to them, as the Grecian orator did not do, both poetry and Latin, in just as natural and simple a manner as if their hearers understood every word they say. It is a delicate compliment to the illiterate, and elevating to the constituency, who must not forget it.

This new field of labor comes, however, rather hard upon our statesmen. Their salaries were determined many years ago, and prove quite inadequate to such an increase of duties. For, not to enlarge upon the consequences of their attendance at all the spa balls, bishop's and anniversary dinners, suppers, and ceremonies, their very excuses for staying away will make an assistant secretary a necessary of life. Their company is requested at clam-bakes, caucuses, and conventions, steamship trials, lunches, pic-nics, and barbacues of all descriptions. We think of getting the same famous "seventeen," after the ball at the Columbia House is over, to join us in a "husking" in the centre of New Jersey, as soon as the harvest shall be gathered, to which no doubt the "red-ears" will be powerful persuaders.

To change the tone—is it not exceedingly ridiculous on every frivolous occasion to forward missives to the most eminent public men we have, in order to get their answers to parade in the public papers? There is not, one time in ten, the least expectation that most, if any of them, hundreds of miles distant and apart, will ever accept the invitation. Sometimes the inviters have an intention to deceive the public, sometimes they have no object in the world but their own interest, and often it is nothing but a contemptible personal vanity. In the mean time this impertinent and obtrusive correspondence is a terrible annoyance and trouble to the really great man, though possibly a gratification to your little dandy statesman. It is also damaging the dignity and fame of many by rendering their letters as common in the newspapers as puffs of wares and manufactures and certificates of cures. There are two places where it does no man's name any good to be seen very often; these are promissory notes and newspapers.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

From the New London (Conn.) Chronicle.

If the devil has ever had fairer swing in any country than he has just at this time in the United States, it has escaped our investigations in the history of the world. From Texas to the Aroostook, and from Oregon to the quarter in its longest opposite direction, he is stalking up and down for mischief. The fanaticism of secession on the one hand and the (quite as wicked) fanaticism of abolition on the other, are bent on their work of destruction, and the great central State of New York, not to be outdone by the villainy of the sister members of the Union on each side of her, furnishes her full quota of rascality in the shape of *anti-rentism*. That abominable faction is still in full feather, and its recent outrages are equal in enormity to almost any thing that has appeared for some years past. The following is the last case; a case in which Mr. Henry Lord, an old gentleman of seventy, was the victim.—Until the Empire State and her rulers take strong *and effectual* measures for the punishment of the offenders within their own borders, let them say nothing about what California or what South Carolina may do:

"Notices having been made out, directed to the tenantry of Mr. Van Rensselaer, requesting a settlement of their rents, and also informing the tenantry of the willingness of the owner to sell the soil to them, a number were sent to Mr. Henry Lord, of Nassau, a man seventy years of age, to deliver to the persons for whom they were intended. He had succeeded in serving a number of these letters, when he met the parties in the village where he resided. For this act of his he was doomed to suffer.

"On Saturday night last, eight persons, disguised as Indians, surrounded his house, broke in one of the windows, seized the object of their vindictiveness, dragged him from his bed, and compelled him to accompany them about a mile and a half, to the residence of a noted anti-renter. Here a consultation was had, and at the earnest solicitation of several who appeared friends, on account of his age, he was released upon his solemnly assuring them that he would not serve any more of the notices."

An Accurate Calculation.—Upon looking over an old file of papers recently, we found the following, which appeared soon after the returns of the census of 1840:

"The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals ten years each, since the adoption of the Constitution.—The investigations show some curious facts.

"The population of the United States increased exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, which doubles it every twenty-four years. The law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very same result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly 23,000,000."

That was a close shot, was it not? The census of 1850 shows 23,267,498.

Richmond Repub.

CUBAN SYMPATHY AND THE "HIGHER LAW."

The higher law doctrine is advocated in substance, if not in form, in some quarters where it has hitherto been denounced.—For example, the Louisville Democrat of recent date, in an article upon Cuba, expresses itself, with great emphasis, as follows:

"Aid will be rendered Cuba. Men and money, and the materials of war generally, will be furnished from this country, and let the authorities at Washington meddle if they dare. The people of this country will not brook the idea of furnishing fleets and armies to put down the struggling patriots of Cuba, and protect the rotten despotism of old Spain. Some proceedings against Lopez and his friends were tolerated, because under color of law, and against some whose efforts seemed to have been premature. The prosecution was but a penalty for the failure to commit effectually the crime denounced by the old musty statute upon which the prosecution was founded."

Now, we take it that there is a treaty of peace and amity between the United States and Spain which is obligatory upon our Government and people, and which is the "supreme law of the land;" and there is also a law of Congress in full force—and which is referred to above as "the musty old statute"—two sections of which are in the words following:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign Prince, State, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years."

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

We suppose it is the duty of the President of the United States to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," the law of 1818 as well as the law of 1850.

The article in the Democrat, from which the above extract is taken, is in a vein somewhat declamatory—as much so perhaps as that of the ultra abolitionists when denouncing the conduct of the Executive in enforcing the fugitive slave law of 1850. Both inculcate disobedience to the laws of the land; both denounce the President for enforcing those laws. Indeed, the very terms of the concluding paragraph in the Democrat's article, with a little alteration, might serve for the Liberator to close a diatribe on the subject of slavery.

Cincinnati Gazette.

TEXAS BEFORE ITS ANNEXATION.

The Unionists of the South present strong arguments to the people. As a specimen take the comments of the Charleston News on what Texas was, independent, and what she voluntarily elected to become when she joined the Union:

"One of the Northern journals recalls to the recollection of the Secessionists the position of Texas before she was admitted into the Union. She enjoyed all the blessings and benefits of an independent Government. She possessed all the attributes of a sovereign State, unabridged and undisputed. She had a large territory. She had all the elements of a great State. She had signalized her valor in war, and could defend herself, whilst she exhibited boundless capacities for improvement in peace. Yet she sought political association. She did not like the solitary condition. She had no taste for single blessedness, but preferred political wedlock. The genius of her statesmen did not discover, even in her large virgin tracts, inviting emigration—her fine rivers, rendering every part of her territory accessible—her hardy population, capable of military service—her remoteness from ambitious neighbors—in none of these, or all of them combined, did Texas find inducements for preferring solitary grandeur to affiliation with those who had similar property to defend and similar institutions to sustain.—She could have obtained the most advantageous foreign alliances. She was courted by one of the great Powers of Europe. She was wise. She shunned the fatal embrace, which, allowing her nominal independence, would have enslaved her.—She preferred an association by which she abridged her sovereigety to retaining personality in name only:"

For twenty years past the malcontents of South Carolina have been telling how fearfully their State was oppressed by the General Government, and how she was impoverished to fill the overflowing coffers of the North. They have pointed to her blighted and paralyzed condition as an evidence of the utter impossibility of her continuing to live under the terrific extortions practised upon her. After all this it is certainly a little curious to find the Washington Southern Press, the especial organ of South Carolina, boasting of the condition of that State, and proclaiming that no Northern State can at all compare with her in prosperity.

Louisville Journal.

How Consistent.—Mr. Van Buren avowed his belief in the right of Congress to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, previous to his nomination for the Presidency, for the heat between Harrison and himself; and yet, entertaining these opinions, *he received the vote of the State of Alabama by an overwhelming majority—fifty of the Secessionists of the present day voting for him where one voted against him.* Now these same men are for *dissolving this Union* because Congress has abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia; because Congress has done that which they have admitted she had a right to do. That's consistency and *sincerity* for you, with a vengeance!

Alabama Argus.

THE FALL TRADE.

The Fall trade has already opened in Baltimore, and with the most encouraging prospects of a very large increase over any previous year. The increase is mainly from the South, but there is also, we are glad to learn, an increase from the West. Our increased facilities of intercourse with the South and West, have no doubt aided in drawing the attention of merchants and traders to this market; and it is something to boast of, and is an inducement for others to make their purchases here; that in every case of a new customer, there has been expressed much gratification at the supply of goods offered from which to make a selection, and that the prices at which they were sold were as advantageous as in any other city.

With the South the trade last Spring was greatly beyond that of any other season; and the fact that the customers who then visited Baltimore for the first time, return again this Fall, bringing with them a large number of new customers, is confirmation of the equal, if not superior, advantages which this market offers with that of other cities to the East of us. The orders from the South for groceries and provisions generally, in the week past, have been remarkably large, and a number of first class brigs have sailed, or are loading, with coffee, sugar, molasses, beef, pork, lard, &c. for Savannah and Charleston.—The Baltimore clippers, as is known, are renowned for their speed, and some of them land their goods in Charleston and Savannah in four or five days after leaving here. But we are soon to have a line of steamers running to these ports, and in a month, it is expected the ocean steamer Palmetto will be ready to make regular trips between Baltimore and Charleston.

We need not refer to the moving causes which induced Southern merchants to come to Baltimore to purchase their goods. The causes are understood, and must operate, in no very short time, to secure to Baltimore the whole domestic trade of the South, with the cities to the East of it. But we refer, with some pride, to the fact, that whatever may have been the moving cause for merchants from the South to come here for the first time to purchase their supply of goods and merchandise, all have expressed themselves gratified that they were moved to try this market, for they have found it to their advantage in doing so.

In view of this increased trade, the Baltimore merchants have supplied themselves with much larger stocks, and with every description of goods, so that they are now prepared to accommodate all who may visit them, and to any extent.

Baltimore Patriot.

SHAWL FACTORY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The "Journal of Commerce," in a Tariff controversy with the "Tribune," sets forth an interesting fact respecting the Bay State Mills, (shawl manufactory:)

"The ground for the mills was broken in the spring of 1847, and the manufacture of shawls commenced, if we mistake not, in August 1848. The great difficulty was in regard to the colors. To secure perfection in this respect, a German dyer of some celebrity was employed, but he made a total failure. Then a Scotchman from the principal shawl district of his own country was tried, and he gave up, we believe, ascribing his failure to some fault in the water. Then the indefatigable manufacturer fell back upon a Yankee, who had served his time in the dye-house of another mill under his charge, and he succeeded in producing the colors which are the wonder of all Europe. The Scottish mode of twisting the fringe was by the hand, and this cost, at the lowest rate, 40 cents for each shawl. A Yankee in this same mill invented a twisting machine, which does the same work in better style for three cents. The success of the goods was ensured from the outset. The first season the mill produced about 25,000 shawls; the second year 100,000; last year 385,000; and this year it will finish about 400,000. The company declared last year a dividend of 12 per cent., and the year before last 10 per cent. on the capital stock, which now amounts to $1,800,000. The profits for two years amounts to $400,000.

"The buildings used (located at Lawrence, Mass.) include 500,000 square feet of working room, and cover an area of about 12 acres. The mill consumes about 6,000,000 pounds of wool annually. For the last year, owing to the high rates demanded for American wool, they have been obliged to use a portion of foreign. The daily consumption of the latter at this moment is sufficient to amount to $1,200 per day in *duties* which they are obliged to pay for the *protection* of our wool growers. England is the greatest wool-growing country in the world, having, as per the last census, 45,000,000 sheep, which average 3½ pounds per head. Our own country has the greatest natural advantages for producing this staple, the entire cost of good grazing land here not being equal to the annual rental in England, so that it would seem that the *duty* of 30 per cent. upon the raw material was opposed to sound policy, and at war with the theory even of the protectionists, who in this case are 'encouraging manufacturers' with a vengeance.

"The success of the Bay State Mills has induced other manufacturers to embark in the same enterprises, and the only quarter from which danger is apprehended is in the home competition, which at one moment seemed likely to increase the production beyond the demand for consumption. It is somewhat singular that neither Germany nor France has succeeded in this branch of manufacture, notwithstanding the most liberal assistance from their respective Governments. Every attempt has been a failure, and they have given up the contest. England could not rival her Scottish neighbors, and to this day yarn is spun in the midland and northern counties of the former kingdom, and made into shawls on the other side of the border."

A man of a hundred pounds weight has generally four pounds of brain. There is no other animal that has as much. An ox of from eight to nine hundred pounds weight has but one pound. We count in the human body two hundred and forty-nine bones, to-wit; fourteen in the brain, forty-six in the other parts of the head and neck, sixty-two in the arms and hands, and sixty in the legs and feet. The bones of the human body make up the third part of its weight. A full grown man has from twenty to twenty-five pounds of blood, which passes from eighteen to twenty times through the heart in one hour.

Increase of Population.—The National Intelligencer contains a letter to the editors of that paper from the venerable William Darby, in which, after alluding to the rapid progress of western emigration, he makes the following calculations on the probable population of the country one generation hence:

The organized States and Territories on the eastern region of the United States embrace an aggregate area so near one million two hundred thousand square miles that this aggregate area may be adopted without much departure from reality. Assuming the entire domain at three millions of square miles, leaves yet for the already organized sections and the spaces unorganized of the great Western or Pacific region an area comprising one million eight hundred thousand square miles. The actual population of the whole of the United States territory may be assumed at 24,000,000, or twenty to the square mile on the Eastern or Atlantic region.—A similar distributive population on the whole domain, from ocean to ocean, would give an aggregate of *sixty millions*—a number which, on strict mathematical analysis of recorded data, afforded by actual progressive numbers, will be reached by 1884, or thirty-three years from the present time, as may be seen by the annexed tabular statement. In the National Intelligencer, No. 9,994, (1845,) may be found a centennial census table, calculated by me, extending from 1790 to 1901, founded on the census of 1790, and constructed on an annual increment of three per cent per annum. The population in 1850, by the census amounted to 23,260,734; by my table the population was given at 23,138,004; difference 122,730, excess in favor of the census. Adopting my tabular numbers at every fifth year to 1885, the population will stand thus:

1850	23,138,004
1855	26,823,285
1860	31,095,535
1865	35,038,231
1870	40,617,708
1875	47,087,052
1880	54,586,795
1885	63,291,353

The sixty millions alluded to above, allowing the increment of three per cent. will, we see, be reached as already stated; and then, with not one cause of decrement on the movement and ratio of increase, if taken at three per cent. per annum, duplicates in about twenty-four years; therefore, if no serious disturbance be allowed to interfere with the order of things, the aggregate population of the United States at the close of the current century must exceed 100,000,000.

Gen. Wool and the Liberty of Conscience.—General Wool has come out in a card relative to the fine and imprisonment of a Catholic soldier, named Duggan, because he refused to attend a Protestant Church, which concludes as follows:

'There was no evidence before the court, except a simple declaration of Duggan to one of the witnesses, that he was a Catholic. From the testimony of Col. Gardner, I have no doubt that had Duggan communicated to the colonel that, on account of his religious scruples, he could not conscientiously attend a Protestant Church, he would have been excused; but this he would not do, and left his company. For this act of disobedience and insubordination, and nothing else, I approved of so much of the sentence as imposed a fine of five dollars. From the remarks of the editor of the Boston Atlas upon the letter of the Secretary of War, it might be inferred that the officers of the army, as well as myself, are intolerant, and would 'punish a man for declining to give up to his officers in the army his religious belief.'—I am gratified to find the editor exhibiting towards the Catholics, and especially the Irish, those tolerant feelings which no less become his head than his heart. But I yield not to him or any one else in feeling and sympathy for a people who have suffered more from oppression and bad government than any other on the face of the globe. No, far from it. I would extend to them to the fullest extent the guaranties of the constitution—civil and religious liberty.'

Private Character of a Locomotive—People who may see a locomotive tearing up and down the land at a gait of forty miles to an hour—making the very earth groan beneath its giant tread, and the heavens themselves reverberate with its fearful clatter—scaring nature with its unearthly din, and frightening all creation from its propriety, almost—people who only see it in its terrible activity, have no idea what eminently social virtues it is endowed with. This is their public character. Their private one is another affair. Now and then one of these huge monsters, in whose iron bowels slumber more than a thousand giant power, comes up and stands under our window, and smokes away as gently as the most exemplary cooking stove, its huge steam pipes singing a strain as soft and as dulcet as the most amiable tea-kettle, and its lungs of steel breathing as sweetly as an infant in its slumbers. But the demon of power is there. Let any one but pinch its ears, and no venerable spinster cat will spit more fiercely—let him gripe those iron hands, and the pipes which were tuned to soft so a strain, send forth a yell as if heaven and earth were coming together, and those lungs which first breathed so quietly, cough like a volcano—and off it goes, darkening the heavens with its dense volume of smoke.

New Hampshire Telegraph.

UNDER THE HAMMER!

For Sale or Rent!

ON the 1st day of September, I will sell or rent my BRICK STORES, near the foot of Haymount in Fayetteville, containing two commodious store rooms, two large halls, two large rooms on the first floor above the store rooms, two ditto ditto, two rooms and halls on the second story, with two cellars below, two good kitchens, and a good back yard enclosed. All in good repair.

W. A. HANCOCK.

August 12, 1851. 14-1t

CAUTION!

A Draft for $1000 52, drawn

June 18, 1851, by C. T. Haigh & Son on A. Averill & Co, New York, at one day's sight, payable to the order of Noah Gibson, and endorsed by him specially to Sackett, Belcher & Co., has not reached its destination. Payment of the same has been stopped, and a duplicate Draft given. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the original Draft.

NOAH GIBSON.

Brightsville, August 18, 1851. 14-2tpd

A Nice Point.—During the progress of a cause in our County Court, on Tuesday, one of the gentleman "learned in the law" objected to a young man who was giving evidence, being asked if he knew his own age. No man could know his own age, and hence any statement on the subject would be "hearsay evidence," and must go for nothing; or to use other words, the learned gentleman's objection was, that although it must be true that every man must be present at his own birth, it is equally true that he would be too young at the time to recollect the circumstance. The novelty of the objection tickled the fancy of every one who appreciated the joke. The Judge permitted the question to be put to the young man in another shape, namely, as to what age he believed himself to be.—*Sheltham Journal.*

The same point was raised in this county during the canvass of 1844. A young Captain in the immortal "Tenth Legion" of Democracy, was anxious to convict Henry Clay upon the old charge of "perjury," in having taken his seat as Senator before he had attained to lawful age. To do this effectually, he sought Mr. Clay's own testimony, and wrote to him, stating that the precise period of his birth was a matter of much interest to his friends in that region. Old Hal replied, and, after thanking his crafty correspondent for the friendly solicitude manifested in his inquiry, went on to say that the time of his birth was correctly stated in certain biographies then published, Prentice's among the rest—at least he had been so informed by his mother—as for himself, at the time the affair occured, *he was too young to pay special attention to dates.*

Parkersb'g Gaz.

Advice to Wives.—A wife must learn how to form her husband's happiness, in what direction the secret of his comfort lies; she must not cherish his weaknesses by working upon them; she must not rashly run counter to his prejudices, her motto must be, never to irritate. She must study never to draw largely upon the small stock of patience in a man's nature, nor to increase his obstinacy, by trying to drive him; never, if possible to have *scenes*. I doubt much if a real quarrel, even if made up, does not loosen the bond between man and wife, and sometimes, unless the affection of both be very sincere, lasting. If irritation should occur, a woman must expect to hear from most men a strength and vehemence of language far more than the occasion requires. Mild, as well as stern men, are prone to this exaggeration of language; let not a woman be tempted ever to say anything sarcastic or violent in retaliation. The bitterest repentance must needs follow if she do. Men frequently forget what they have themselves said, but seldom what is uttered by their wives. They are grateful, too, for forbearance in such cases; for, whilst asserting most loudly that they are right, they are often conscious that they are wrong. Give a little time, as the greatest boon you can bestow, to the irritated feelings of your husband.—*The English Matron.*

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN AN EDITOR'S SANCTUM.

1. Come in at all times—what business has *he* to be private?

2. Take his papers with perfect freedom—what use can *he* have for them?

3. If you bring in a long communnication just "to fill up his paper," insist on reading and discussing it. Why shouldn't *he* be glad to spend an hour in listening?

4. If you see his exchanges piled up in an orderly manner on his table, seize and scatter them. What business has *he* to be particular?

5. If you find *his* chair vacant at any time, sit in it. Why should he wish to keep his stationery and scissorings from his visitors?

6. But if you can't get *that* chair, though there are a dozen others in the sanctum, be sure to sit on a table and put your feet on another. If you can't practice such innocent freedoms in an Editor's room where *can* you do it?

7. If you see the Editor particularly engaged in writing a "leader" or "getting out copy," talk to him as industriously as you can. Will he not be gratified to hear you? *Of course* he will.

Free and Easy.—We recollect an excellent story, admirably well told by Hon. J. B—, now a member of the Legislature of Michigan, as having occurred about the time of the Baltimore Whig Convention in 1844, to which the narrator was a delegate. It became the privilege of the delegates and others, to pay their respects to Hon. Henry Clay, whose plain and republican ease and urbanity, charmed all who met him for the first time. While our informant was engaged in conversation with Mr. Clay, the door opened, and a fine six foot man entered, unannounced. The stranger was fashionably, but somewhat astonishingly dressed in a green sporting coat, with buttons somewhat smaller than the top of your hat—a bright scarlet plaid vest, divided into squares of 8 by 10, with buff corduroy *continuations*. This astonishing "effigy" was "hung in chains," of every style, and wore at his fob a pendant seal about the size of a steel-yard poise. On his head was a four foot "panama," under which the entire "mission" of J. Q. Adams might have taken shelter, while from one outlandish pocket modestly protruded a package, bearing the magic word "*Highlander.*" balanced upon the other side by a "pistol" from the armory of Fallstaff. This surprising person, after reaching the centre of the room, paused and took a leisurely survey of those present; and singling out Mr. Clay, (who could mistake him?) walked up to him and pronounced the single word "Clay?"

"*H.* Clay?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply of the statesman.

"The same, sir."

"I came from Alabama on purpose to see you; but don't put yourself out on my account; you are a great man, sir; and when I'm at home I'm some punkins; in fact I often tell our boys, that Clay and I are *bound to shine*, or else what do we live for? your line and mine are a little different, but we are both pretty near the head. In fact, Hal, what's the use in being a fellow, *unless you are a h—l of a fellow!* Henry good morning."

And the Alabama man took his departure.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at this Office

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER [illegible]

NEW YORK, [illegible]

The American mail steamer [illegible] arrived at this port with later [illegible] from Europe. She left Liverpool [illegible] 30th July, and brings over [illegible] sengers.

The Africa arrived out on the [illegible] the Baltic on the 29th July.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, [illegible]

COTTON—Sales Saturday, [illegible] yesterday 32,000 bales, of which [illegible] lators and exporters took 12,0[illegible] Prices have advanced ¼d per lb. [illegible] tations being for Fair Orleans 5[illegible] Uplands and Mobile 5¼d.

FLOUR—The market has undergone [illegible] change.

WHEAT and CORN likewise [illegible] prices last quoted.

CONSOLS closed yesterday at [illegible]

AMERICAN SECURITIES [illegible]

We notice increased activity in the [illegible] of Manchester.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell [illegible] tion to exclude Mr. Salomons, the [illegible] member for Greenwich, from a seat [illegible] House of Commons, has been sustained [illegible] the vote of the Commons.

FRANCE.—The Budget of 1852 [illegible] ports a deficiency of 59,000,000 [illegible] the past year.

ROME.—The authorities of Rome [illegible] at the instigation of the French [illegible] ejected the officers of the hospital [illegible] make room for a fresh arrival [illegible] from France.

Rain—Corn.—We have recently been visited by heavy rains; and one or [illegible] ten days ago to all appearances [illegible] nothing, is now promising beyond [illegible] pectations of the most experienced [illegible] corn, it is true, was too far spr[illegible] the rains; but we have seen many [illegible] that will, if we are not greatly [illegible] yield an average crop. The [illegible] daily becoming brighter. If [illegible] continue for a month, meadows [illegible] an excellent swath, which will [illegible] bushels of corn in feeding hogs [illegible] said, too, by those who observe [illegible] that many of our forest trees [illegible] with acorns enough, it is hoped [illegible] pork with but little corn.

Addborough P.

NEW GOODS

THE undersigned have recently [illegible] from the North, having purchased [illegible]

Stock of GOODS

Comprising as great a variety of such [illegible] are usually wanted as is to be found [illegible] market.

A considerable portion of the Goods [illegible] in store—the balance daily expected.

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, China and Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Winter Clothing, &c.

50 Bbls. Refined Sugar.
100 Bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee.
10 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar.
100 Kegs Nails, &c., &c.

More particulars hereafter.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

August 13, 1851.

For Rent on Favorable Terms.

A Comfortable Dwelling House on [illegible] Street, under the Oaks, with [illegible] of the public works on Hay Mount, [illegible] extensive cultivated fields in front, [illegible] good stand for a Provision or Grocery [illegible] West end of the Wagon Yard Bridge, [illegible] pleasant summer residence joining [illegible] inson. Apply at the Post Office.

JOHN [illegible]

August 14, 1851.

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
20 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIS.

August 14, 1851.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 13.

STODDARD'S READY RECKONER.

CONTAINING Tables of Timber and Board Measure; Tables of Interest at 6 per cent., and various other calculations. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 13.

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us, or [illegible] fer an obligation if they will settle [illegible] the present month. All persons to whom [illegible] indebted will please render their bills [illegible] ment.

Aug. 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of [illegible] popular Book.

Aug. 1851. E. J. HALE & SON.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPTICS.

Very few cases of Dyspepsia, it is [illegible] have been cured by the use of one remedy. Medical men have long been aware of the fact that it requires the joint action of several medicines skilfully combined to cure it, with attention to diet.

In view of these facts, and with much confidence and long experience, I boldly assert that my remedies will materially benefit any case in any stage; and for the ordinary stages of the affections quickly effect a cure.

One Package of Dr. Little's Dyspepsia Medicine,

Consisting of Tonic Bitters, that are to be taken two or three times a day, Antacid at meal times, and Vegetable Pills at night.

These medicines will materially relieve any one of dyspepsia or indigestion, to be used in the following the directions; and, if they do not, in any case the proprietor prescribes them will refund the price paid for a package.

Many of the strange and mysterious complications of disease arising from indigestion, in some form, will be cured or greatly relieved by using these remedies for a while.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. T. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Race street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Raleigh; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Pollock, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Cheraw; Dr. C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. E. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

PRINTING INK.

A FEW 30lb Kegs, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 13.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1851.

IRREGULARITIES.—We have lately received many complaints of the non-reception of the Observer at several Post-Offices in Moore, Chatham and Cumberland.—The irregularity has been caused, we suppose, by the change in the mail contracts. We have inquired at the Post-Office in this place as to the remedy, and have received such information as will, we trust, prevent all irregularity in future.

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—We would recall all interested in the matter, that the meeting of the "Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road," will be held in this town on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

The town of Fayetteville and the County of Cumberland have subscribed a sufficient amount to secure the charter. We trust that our friends (of whom we hope to see a host) of Richmond, Montgomery and Moore, will come prepared to do their part. There can be no doubt that the citizens of Fayetteville will do *theirs*. For there is no portion of the State with which a connection can be more pleasant or profitable to all parties. For ourselves, long connected as we have been with the Pee Dee country, we are only anxious to be nearer them. This the Plank Road will effect, and we earnestly hope that we shall be able to give a good account of next Thursday's proceedings.

PLANK ROADS TO RALEIGH.—We learn that more than Twenty Thousand Dollars have been subscribed for the purpose of building a Road to Raleigh. A meeting of Stockholders on Saturday, as we hear, located the Road as far as Kingsbury in this County.

We understand also, that about Thirty Thousand Dollars have been subscribed to build a Road from Murchison's Factory, via Summerville to Raleigh.

In the mean time, as will be seen from the advertisements in to-day's paper, the Stockholders in the "Fayetteville and Western Plank Road" are not idle.—When they are all completed, the public will have the benefit of choosing from a variety of Roads—a novelty in this part of the world.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—We find in the Mountain Banner of the 12th, a long communication from Dr. W. A. Graham, of McDowell county in this State, claiming as far back as 1837, he applied for a patent for "a new and useful invention for extinguishing fire and flame with Carbonic Gas." His application was refused, and now he finds his plan of extinguishing fire patented in England. He establishes by the record all his statements, which we will give in our next.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The Washington Union commenting upon the result in this District says, that "Mr. Winslow, a decided democrat, was voted for by a portion of the Whigs, with a view to diminish Mr. Ashe's vote. But we are authorized to say that Mr. Winslow was placed in the field without his knowledge or consent, was voted for against his expressed wish, and that he was in favor of the election of the regular democratic candidate."

The Union thus seeks to make the impression that Mr. Winslow was brought out by the Whigs in opposition to Mr. Ashe. This is *utterly false*, and as no paper in this District has made the assertion, it was probably manufactured by the Union itself.

NORMAL COLLEGE IN RANDOLPH Co.—We find in the last Greensborough Patriot an account of the Commencement exercises at this Institution. Quite a large number of persons was in attendance. The next session will commence on the 15th of September.

The following gentlemen were announced as composing the Faculty.

Rev. B. Craven, A. M., President and Professor of Ancient Languages; also, Instructor and Lecturer in Normal Training.

Wm. McK. Robbins, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Allen S. Andrews, Professor of English Literature and Natural Science.

A. C. Speer, Tutor.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGES.—Our readers will find in our columns to-day the advertisements of three Southern Medical Institutions—one at Richmond, one at Baltimore, and one at Charleston. All of them we are glad to learn are in a flourishing condition, and all, especially at this time, are deserving of active support and encouragement.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, IN WASHINGTON CITY.—We are requested to state that Mr. David Myerle, the Agent for the collection of Funds to relieve this Church from its pecuniary embarrassments, is now in this place. He has just returned from the South, whither he has been for the same purpose.

From the Wilmington Herald, we learn, that in this Church a large number of pews are for the poor, that the Congregation is in a measure composed of this class of persons, that the Rector has for years officiated without a salary, and that a debt of $4,000 is now due.

Mr. Myerle brings letters from Bishops Gadsden and Ives, and from gentlemen in Wilmington and other places. He will call upon the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this place, who will we trust, give him a good reception.

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

THIRD DISTRICT.—OFFICIAL.

ALBEMARLE, August 14.

Messrs. Editors: The Sheriffs of the several Counties composing the Third Congressional District met here to-day, and the following is an *Official* statement of the vote between Gen. Dockery and Maj. Caldwell in this District:

	Dockery.	Caldwell.
Anson,*	1107	498
Cabarrus,	763	372
Lincoln,*	396	1181
Mecklenburg,*	676	1411
Montgomery,	569	150
Moore,	466	422
Richmond,	601	189
Stanly,	774	54
	5352	4277
	4277	
Dockery's maj.	1075	

*Union county votes with Anson and Mecklenburg, and Gaston with Lincoln.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

A slip from the office of the North State Whig informs us that Mr. Stanly's official majority is 270. As convenient for reference, we shall publish the official vote of this District when received.

HON. A. W. VENABLE.—The fear of defeat by Mr. Graves has induced this gentleman to come out from the disunionists and avow himself a real "submissionist." We learn from the Milton Chronicle that he declared in his speech in Granville a few days before the election, that he *"would unconditionally abide by the Compromise"*—"that he would do nothing to destroy it"—"that he would stand by the Union upon the terms of the Compromise."

Of course Mr. Venable will be at once denounced by his Locofoco brethren as a "traitor to the South." At any rate, he deserves to be, for moved by the paltry considerations of a seat in Congress and eight dollars a day, he has avowed his determination to submit to what he and they have denounced as palpable violations of the Constitution and the rights of the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Pursuant to previous notice, the voters of Marlborough District, South Carolina held a meeting at Bennettsville on the 4th inst. Col. C. W. Dudley, Senator from the District offered a resolution declaring that separate Secession was unwise and inexpedient. After some speeches in its favor, a vote was taken, and the Resolution adopted. Six hundred and twenty-seven votes were given in its favor. In the whole District, there are but 850 voters.

The meeting however adopted another resolution declaring their readiness to unite with other Southern States in the formation of a Southern confederacy.

"FEDERAL INSOLENCE."—The Charleston Mercury is in a terrible state of excitement, because the Federal Government has had the *"insolence,"* to put United States troops in United States Forts! The Mercury even counsels an attack upon the soldiers, for speaking of their arrival it says,

"Yet these men are daily seen in our streets, and move among us undisturbed. Are we any longer safe with such company? Is it not equally the duty and the policy of the city effectually to exclude from her limits men whose purpose of hostility is no longer doubtful, and who do not even affect the concealment of it? There has been great excitement in the community in consequence of these developements, and the general feeling demands that something effectual and speedy be done. Are we to sit down tamely, and allow ourselves to be scorned and trampled on by the minions of power, as if the State was already a subjugated province?"

The same threats were made, when under circumstances of less importance Gen. JACKSON ordered the troops to Charleston.

The Mercury thinks that the stationing of troops in the forts near Charleston, is "nothing less than a declaration of war against South Carolina," made by the President without authority. The Mercury must have forgotten that the Secessionists have on all occasions avowed their intention to seize the Forts and other property of the United States so soon as Secession was resolved upon. Under such circumstances if those Forts had been allowed to remain without garrisons, the President would have neglected to fulfill his sworn duty. He could do nothing else; and all the Mercury's indignation about "Federal insolence" is meant mercly to excite the prejudices of Democrats against a WHIG PRESIDENT.

By the way, the Mercury seems also to have forgotten, that it strongly advocated the ordering of Federal troops to *Boston*, when resistance to the law was threatened. Is there any difference in the two cases? If it was right to use force to compel the people of *Boston* to submit to the laws, is it not at least equally right to defend *United States property* in South Carolina?

THE MOBILE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.—The Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, the unsuccessful candidate in this District, bears his defeat well. He says, in his paper published two days after the election:

"The returns from the district, as far as received, indicate very clearly that "all is lost except honor," and the indomitable will to contend for the rights of the South, *in the Union*, while life is spared. Adverse circumstances shall never damp our ardor in the advocacy of what we conscientiously and honestly believe to be for the best interest of our chosen South and our common country. But, while the shouts of victory are going up from our opponents, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the real secessionists and disunionists in the district are worse defeated than we are, and that this election has rung their death-knell. They were forced to assist in nominating and electing a man who had never been with them, and to declare themselves before the election better Union men than the Union nominees were. So far, then, as secession and disunion are concerned, the election may be claimed as a *Union triumph*."

Besides usurping the title of "Union men" *par excellence*, we are led to believe, that the Democrats, after uniting with the Union Whigs in *nominating Mr. Langdon*, voted in a body for his opponent, having succeeded by their professed union with the Whigs in giving to Judge Bragg the votes of hundreds of Secession Whigs. This was probably their object in getting up the Union party, as by this means alone could the Mobile District (strongly Whig) be thrown into the hands of the Locofocos.

OHIO DEMOCRACY.—The late "Ohio Democratic State Convention" adopted a series of Resolutions in which neither the Compromise, nor a single measure of it, is mentioned. They speak not a word in its favor, they do not even speak of it as a settlement, much less as a final one. On the contrary, the Evening Post, the Free-soil organ in New York, thus speaks of the action of the Convention. The Post publishes the Resolutions, and then says:

"In this manner does a convention assembled under the regular organization of the democratic party treat the exhortations of the Washington Union, and all that class of politicians, to place the party upon what they call national ground, by declaring its approval of the compromise, or at least its acquiescence in that measure of Mr. Fillmore's administration. The slightest allusion is not made to the compromise, unless 'the reckless squandering of millions of the public money' by the administration is meant to condemn the payment of ten millions to Texas for land to which that State had no right, and part of which she was allowed to retain—receiving money without giving a consideration in return, and getting a good title to a country which previously belonged to New Mexico—and unless, by the 'indiscriminate and unprincipled proscription' spoken of, it is intended to censure Mr. Fillmore for ejecting from office those who did not approve of his policy in the matter of this compromise. This is not altogether improbable, since at the democratic convention of the county of Fulton, called to elect a delegate to the general convention of Ohio, the following resolution was passed, by way of instructing the delegate in regard to the sentiments of his constituents:

"'Resolved, That we detest the course of the present administration, for turning out of office men merely for not approving of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law.'"

This is not all. The Democratic Senator from Ohio, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, being invited to attend a Democratic Convention at Wilmington, excuses himself from attending the Convention, but writes to it thus:

"Ceaseless efforts are now made in certain quarters to commit the Democracy to the support of the Compromise measures of the last Congress, adopted under the auspices and through the influence of the existing Whig Administration. These efforts may be attended with temporary and partial success, but they cannot advance in any way the Democratic cause, or hasten the triumph of Democratic principles; on the contrary just so far as they succeed, they will in my judgment debase the aims, lower the standard, and depress the energies of the Democracy.

"The Compromise measures stand condemned by Democratic principles. The assumption of the State debt of Texas; the conversion of the National Free Territory into Texan Slave Territory; the attempt to fetter the discretion of future Congresses in respect to the admission of new States; the omission to secure the inhabitants of the new territories in the full enjoyment of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the assumption of unconstitutional power in the enactment of the odious Fugitive Slave Bill, cannot be successfully defended. Who believes that any Democrat would attempt a defence of them, were it not for the imagined necessity of conciliating slaveholding support to national nominations for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency?

"But it must be remembered that this support may be purchased too dearly.—There is a great body of Democrats who will never consent to subjugation to the Slave Power, and their number increases continually. They will, if need be, prefer independent action under a truly Democratic banner, and upon a thoroughly Democratic platform, to a surrender of Democratic principles for the sake of mere party success."

The Senator concludes his letter by expressing his devotion to the Democratic creed as expounded by Thomas Jefferson, and exhorting the Democracy of Ohio never to desert it.

We commend these facts to those Democratic Journals which express so much indignation against the Whigs of New York. If they will take in hand the evil deeds of their own "Natural Allies," little time will remain to them in which to find fault with Northern Whigs.

But let us compare the course of the Whigs of New York and the Democrats of Ohio. The former approve the acts of the Administration. These acts the Democratic Senator of Ohio declares to be, "the adoption of the Compromise measures,—passed under the auspices and through the influence of the existing Whig Administration,"—"the assumption of the State debt of Texas,"—"the conversion of National Free Territory into Texan Slave Territory,"—and finally and most unpardonably, "the enactment of the odious Fugitive Slave Bill."

If the New York Whigs have done this, why such an outery against them? True, we ourselves heartily condemn the truckling to Sewardism, which, under the pretence of "freedom of speech," allowed to one branch of the party the right to agitate the Slavery question. But how does this compare with Ohio Democracy about which not a word is said by those Democratic journals which are full of denunciation of the New York Whigs?

Their Convention condemns the Administration for "reckless squanderings of millions of the public money." The Free soil Democratic organ of New York, the organ of the coalition of New York Locofocos, construes this to be condemnation of the payment to Texas! The Convention censures Mr. Fillmore for proscription. The same paper, taking for authority the instructions to a delegate to the Convention, declares this to be an expression of anger at the removal of men from office "merely for not approving the infamous fugitive Slave Law"!

Let the People of the South look at these facts—observe the hypocrisy of Southern Locofoco papers—see the game by which it is hoped to defeat the Whig party in the next Presidential Election. The journals of the Locofoco party South, from the Washington Union down, teem with denunciations of "Fillmore, the abolitionist." The journals of the Locofoco party North, with equal bitterness denounce "Fillmore, the friend of the South, and the approver of the Fugitive Slave Law."

Will the intelligent voters of North Carolina sanction such a course as this?—Are they willing to see their President, who, Northern man as he is, has amply fulfilled his pledges and faithfully performed his duty to the whole country, put down by such falsehood and duplicity?—If they are, from what Northern man can they expect justice hereafter? Surely, such a course as that pursued by the Locofoco party is calculated to destroy all hopes of a final settlement of the slavery question. Avowing their love for the Union, and claiming the Compromise as their own peculiar property, they condemn as abolitionists, Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster, who have done more than any other men in the country to check Slavery agitation.

To the People of North Carolina, Whigs and Democrats, we say: you hear the denunciations of the Administration—you know that it is charged with abolitionism; do you believe it? Is there a man among you who believes it? Is there a man in North Carolina, of any party, who believes that if the charge were true, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM would for one instant remain in the Cabinet?

CUBA.—The New Orleans papers and the New York Sun continue to give accounts of the *Revolution* in Cuba. There is every reason to believe that these accounts are manufactured in this country. For we learn from the New York Express, that some of the Revolutionists at Principe, of whose victories we had such flaming accounts *are now in New York City!*

The New York Express says:

"Arrival after arrival we have here from different ports in Cuba, down to the 3d of August; but no sea captain who comes here, has yet even heard of any thing like a Revolution. There are Principe affairs, which the Spanish papers belittle into the affairs of "highwaymen;" but there is nothing yet come that deserves the dignified name of a Rebellion, much less, of a Revolution."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Prometheus arrived in New York on the 12th inst., bringing 425 passengers and $800,000 in gold dust.

The news as to the condition of things in California is bad. Murders and robberies by Indians and Californians are of frequent occurrence. The offenders however do not escape punishment, as the Lynch Law is still in force.

The most exciting intelligence is that of the trial and execution of James Stuart, an escaped Sydney convict. He was arrested by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, tried and condemned to suffer execution. Before the sentence was executed he made a confession, implicating in his murders and robberies many, who had been considered highly respectable citizens. Of these, the Vigilance Committee are now in active pursuit.

The papers are full of accounts of the trial, confession and execution of Stuart, from which we learn that every effort was made to induce the Committee to give up Stuart to the officers of the Law. All such efforts were unavailing, and in the presence of a large concourse of people *he was hanged*. The verdict of the coroner is as follows: "The deceased came to his death by strangulation by hanging, at the hands of a body of men styling themselves the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco." Judge Campbell, at the opening of the Court of Sessions convened the grand jury and stated that every person who in any manner, acted, aided, and abetted or assisted in taking Stuart's life, is undoubtedly *"guilty of murder."* He closed his charge in these words:

"Upon your fearless and faithful discharge of the sacred trust confided to you depends in a great measure the future peace, order, and tranquility of the community!"

We have also accounts of other trials and executions by the same self-constituted authorities. All of them show that intense excitement prevails among the people, and that they are determined to rid themselves of all sorts of rascals without assistance of Law. The danger is, and to us it seems imminent, that those who are now acting as Judges will become so familiarized with scenes of blood and violence, as in their turn to become criminals. Besides, if men without authority of Law, band themselves together to punish criminals, nothing seems more likely, than that the latter (the most numerous) will follow their example, and unite for resistance. If those who call themselves good citizens violate the laws and despise their authority, how can we expect professed rascals to pay respect to them?

If such practices are continued, California is doomed to many years of trouble and misrule. We trust however, that the good sense of the people will induce them to yield the execution of the Law into the hands of its officers.

Postscript.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1851.

I had the high gratification, at Goldsborough, of receiving from the Publisher of the Telegraph an account so nearly full as to render it certain that Mr. Stanly was triumphantly elected. And every where since, on the cars, and in the cities through which I have passed, I have heard joy expressed at the result of the election in our State, particularly at the election of Stanly and Dockery, and the defeat of Ruffin, and Caldwell. The thing would have been perfect if Venable had only been left at home, as he might so easily have been. But let us be thankful for a substantial UNION victory. Secession and Disunion have no ground to stand upon in the good Old North State.

There is a good deal of money pressure here, almost amounting to a panic. Several failures, some of them heavy and most unexpected.

The facilities for travel have improved a good deal within the last year, especially in our own State. The Wilmington Road is in admirable condition. I cannot say much for the spirit of accommodation on the Virginia Roads; but I can say that the travelling public will have reason to rejoice when the Portsmouth Road is completed, and an opportunity will be afforded of taking that route. It will almost monopolize the travel, I think.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC!

QUICKEST PASSAGE YET!

The American Steamer Baltic arrived in New York on Saturday, having made the trip from wharf to wharf, in 9 days, 13 hours, and 30 minutes!

Political news of no particular interest. Liverpool dates to the 6th, state, that cotton is firm at last quotations. Middling quotations have in some cases advanced ½d. Sales for the 3 days after the sailing of the Africa, 22,000 bales.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Wheeler, Mr. JAMES McGILVARY to Miss HANNAH, elder daughter of the late William Widdifield.

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., by Rev. T. Murphy, Capt. BENJAMIN RUSH of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY ANN DAVIS of Charleston, S. C.

On the 14th inst., by James Polk, Esq. Mr. NOAH REEDEN to Miss MARGARET GOWEN, all of Randolph.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH JANE MELVIN, consort of Mr. James L. Melvin.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 18.—Henrietta Co's boat, Lady of the Lake—same consignees as in last Observer.

Aug. 17.—Steamer Chatham with goods for sundry persons of this place and interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 19.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	14 a
Ditto, apple,	42 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	14 a	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	5½ a 7	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	4¾ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	90 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6½ cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		17 "	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—We notice the arrival of quite a large lot of western shoulders; sold at 12½ to 13. Sales from the wagons same as last week.

COTTON.—Operations light.

FLOUR.—Large quantity in market, and prices unsettled.

FLAXSEED.—Sales made at 1 15.

TURPENTINE.—No change.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon in demand; Hams 12 to 13½. Corn 67. Baltimore Flour $5 to $5½. Lard in great demand; good N. C. worth 12½ to 13. Lime 1 10. No sales of Lumber. Virgin Turpentine 2 50; Yellow 2 20; Spirits 26. Ordinary mill Timber $7 to $8½.—*Herald.*

At New York, Cotton steady, with a moderate demand.

At Charleston, Cotton market quiet. Sales of 200 bales at 7¾ to 8.

Stock on hand, 122,397 bales—decrease of 47,806.

The Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of September Term next of our County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of public business.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Ch'n.

Aug. 18, 1851. 14-2w

BAGGING AND ROPE.

OUR COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE have arrived. Our friends can send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 18, 1851. 14tf

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

LABORERS WANTED.

25 OR 30 GOOD laborers are immediately wanted on the FAYETTEVILLE & NORTHERN PLANK ROAD. The highest wages will be paid, and payments made to suit the convenience of those employed.

Application to be made immediately to

JOEL WILLIAMS.
JOHN WADDILL.
THOS. R. UNDERWOOD.
DAVID McNEILL.

Aug. 18, 14-3w
Carolinian 3 weeks.

NOTICE.

HAVING associated with me Mr. A. J. O'Hanlon, the Grocery, Commission and Forwarding business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of Willkings & Co.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Fayetteville, N. C., August, 1851. 14-1m

Philadelphus Academy.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 14th of September next. Students charged from their entrance, at the rates of $3, $4 and $5 per Quarter of 11 weeks.

M. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Robeson county, Aug. 11. 14-w2t

Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

COSTUME HALL,

Corner Pratt street and Centre Market Space, BALTIMORE.

THE largest and best stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Baltimore. Dress, Frock and Sack COATS, all colors, qualities and sizes, from $2 50 to $5 50 and upwards. PANTALOONS at $1 to $3 50 and upwards, embracing all styles of fancy, plain and plaid Cassimeres. VESTS of every variety at corresponding prices. Also, a large assortment of Boys' Clothing.

Importing our own Cloths direct from Europe, and manufacturing on the most extensive scale, enables us to offer inducements to purchasers not to be surpassed by any Clothing Establishment in the United States. The proprietors are determined to make the Wholesale Rooms the point of great attraction, and have now made up more than 50,000 GARMENTS, from the finest quality to the lowest in price.

In the Custom Department will always be found the choicest selection of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made up at the shortest notice, and in the latest style, and a fit always guaranteed.

☞ The one price system strictly adhered to. Remember the name and place, ☜ Corner Pratt st. and Centre Market Space.

H. H. COLE & CO.

August 15, 1851. 14-yo

BETTON'S

SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT,

179 *Market Street,*

BALTIMORE.

SHIRTS

THE largest and only Manufacturing Wholesale Establishment in the City. The capital and force engaged enables me at all times to offer to Country Merchants and Dealers in SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN and COTTON DRAWERS, great inducements—more than usual efforts having been made to render the assortment of these articles full and complete.

The Stock on hand is large and well assorted for Men and Boys.

☞ All orders from the Country attended to with punctuality and despatch.

☞ Remember the Name, and

No. 179 Market Street.

T. W. BETTON.

August 15, 1851. 14-yo

TO CAPITALISTS.

A BOOK is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of Thirty Five Thousand Dollars of additional stock in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, in shares of $1000 each, and will be kept open until the 1st Monday in October next, which is the day for the semi-annual meeting of the stock holders of said Company, and all new subscribers are invited to attend at that time. The purpose of the enlargement of the stock of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Co. is to rebuild and improve the Factory house and site formerly owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Co. at Franklinsville, of which they have become proprietors, which improvement is proposed to embrace the manufacture of woollen as well as cotton goods.

JNO. B. TROY, Pres't.

Cedar Falls, August 6, 1851. 14-4tw

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of November next,

500 Acres of LAND,

lying on Joe's Creek, about seven miles South of Laurel Hill, on the old Stage Road in North Carolina, Richmond county. The place is known in nearly all parts of the country by the name of Rock Dale. There is as good a mill site on it as is in the State, with a Corn and Wheat Mill now in operation. Also a good Cotton Gin and Press. About 150 acres open land on it, the remainder fairly timbered. The land is well adapted for Corn and Cotton. The situation is healthy, well watered, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings; all in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase at private sale, can do so by calling on me between this and the day of sale above mentioned.

Also, another tract of Land, containing 216 acres, in two miles of the above, lying on Beaver Creek; about 80 acres open, the rest well timbered. This is as good Cotton land as there is in the lower part of Richmond county. It is level and stiff, with about 60 acres planted in Cotton; and my calculation is, if no distemper gets into it, to gather upwards of 40 bags. The buildings are good, and fine healthy water that cannot be surpassed in the State.

Persons desirous of a good bargain are advised to apply early.

Should this property be sold at private sale, notice to that effect will be given.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Aug. 15, 1851. 14-t150

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Dougald F. McMillan, (by his Guardian, Joseph C. Lee,) William L. Kelly, and John Q. Kelly, (by his Guardian, Albert Powell,) *vs.* James Kelly.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly, Defendant herein, is a non-resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Forney George, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Columbus aforesaid, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1851.

14-w] F. GEORGE, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Pleasant M. Powell and Nathan T. Bowdon, Executors of Dr. John McLeod, dec'd, *vs.* Ann McLeod, William McLeod, John McLeod, William McKay and Ann his wife, William White and Harriet his wife, Martin Williams and Martha his wife, Stephen McLeod, Helen Marr McLeod, Belia McLeod, Delia McLeod, Wilton McLeod, and James McLeod.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John McLeod, and Martin Williams and Martha his wife, reside beyond the limits of said State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendants, to-wit: John McLeod, and Martin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this cause filed, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Malcolm L. Douglass, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1851, and in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence.

14-w] M. L. DOUGLASS, C. C. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

24 MILL SAWS, extra quality and thickness, made expressly to our order, and will be sold as low as any Saws in this market. Sawyers and Mill owners are invited to examine them, as we think they cannot fail to please and give satisfaction.

Also, 12 MILL CRANKS, assorted weights and sizes.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay st.

August 18, 1851. 14-3tw

Plank Road Lumber Wanted!!!

THE Subscribers are authorised to contract for the delivery at the Landing, at Campbellton, or on the line of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, of 500 Thousand Feet of Plank Road Lumber. They will also contract for the STRINGERS for three miles of Road, to be delivered along the line beginning at Lord's Old Stand, thence North.

Early application is invited, as it is the intention of the Board of Directors to commence the construction of said Road forthwith.

D. G. MAC RAE,
A. A. McKETHAN,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

August 18, 1851. 14-3w

Medical.

THE subscriber, in consequence of failing health, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT at Clio, Marlborough District, S. C. The Lot contains five acres of Land, having thereon a good Dwelling House, sufficient to contain a large family, with all necessary out-houses. He also offers his stock of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and BOOKS. Also, a fine Buggy with double harness, a Sulkey, Bridle and Saddle, two Horses, milk Cows, &c.

His Dwelling House is completely furnished throughout with entirely new Furniture;—his Medical preparation is complete, embracing every article in popular use;—his Library is very select, containing the newest and most popular authors.

The location for a Physician is the very best in the country. The subscriber's patrons are anxious that a Physician should be left them; he therefore respectfully invites the profession to give this notice consideration.

It is desirable that all will be sold to one purchaser,—to such, a great bargain will be given. He will, if desired, hire to the purchaser three servants—a boy, a cook, and house girl. The subscriber will be absent until the middle of September. Any information may be obtained during his absence from John A. McRae. Possession given in October.

H. McNEILL.

August 19, 1851. 14-tfw

WHOLESALE

Watch and Jewelry Store.

L. H. MILLER & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods,

Have leased the Old Stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Canfield, Brother & Co., *South East corner of Charles and Baltimore streets,* (No. 227,) which they are putting in complete order for the WHOLESALE WATCH AND JEWELRY BUSINESS, to be opened about the 20th of July.

In calling the attention of the trade to the new concern, we mention the fact that we are associated with one of the most extensive Jewelry Manufacturing Establishments in the country, which must give a decided advantage over all others in this market for supplying dealers with Jewelry at manufacturers' prices, a feature in this branch of trade long since needed between Baltimore and the Southern and Western Merchants.

We desire to call particular attention to the Watch department, which will at all times be supplied with a great assortment from the most celebrated manufacturers, and kept in perfect running order, so that purchasers may at once take them, with a written guarantee that they will perform correctly.

This branch of the business will receive the especial attention of one of the firm, whose extensive and practical knowledge of the business will, we hope, give us a place in the confidence of buyers.

We respectfully invite you to call upon us when you next visit our city, confidently believing that an examination of our Goods will prove to you that they are better styles and cheaper than you have ever seen in this market, and assure you that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make the acquaintance one of mutual benefit.

L. H. MILLER & CO,
Old stand, formerly occupied by
Canfield, Bro. & Co., S. E. corner of Charles & Baltimore sts.

Baltimore, June 1851. 14-Yo

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Wyeth, Blacklock & Co.
Gwyn, Reid & Taylor.
James Hodges & Brother.
Hurst & Berry.
Murdoch, Duer & Evans.
Stellmann & Hinrichs.
Sangston & Co.
Barthlow, Gwyn & Co.
Riely & Pendleton.
Cushings & Bailey.
John Murphy & Co.
Moore & Griffin.

STOLEN.

THE Subscriber had stolen from him, near Elizabethtown, on the night of the 7th instant, one light colored Valise, containing one fine blue broadcloth dress coat, two pair pantaloons, and two shirts. Also two Pocket Books, containing one note of hand on Robert Tolar, for Forty Dollars, payable to my order, dated March 1st, 1851, at one day after date. Another note of hand on John H. Tolar, dated April 1st, 1851, for Fifteen Dollars, payable to my order, one day after date. Also one receipt given to me by Robert Tolar, for a note of Fifty Dollars on Wm. J. Tolar, left with him for collection, dated April 1st, 1851. Also one note of hand on Wm. J. Tolar, for Thirty Dollars, dated August 7th, 1851, payable to my order, one day after date.

This is to forewarn all persons from trading for any of the said notes. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the said Valise and its contents, or pay in proportion, if returned to me, or left with Messrs. Leete & Johnson at Fayetteville.

ISAAC DUKEMINIER.

August 18, 1851. 14-wlt

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy—by Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery—by Prof. E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—by Prof. S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology—by Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Professor HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Prof. THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry—by Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy—by Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—by ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D.
Dr. D. J. CAIN, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, Lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.
Dr. E. DELIN FLAGG, Physician to the Alms House, Lectures twice a week on diseases.
Demonstrative instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital.

In addition to the Regular Lectures of the College, arrangements have been made between individual members of the Faculty and citizens of Charleston, with Professor Louis Agassiz, to deliver at the College, during the regular term, a GRATUITOUS COURSE OF LECTURES, on such parts of Comparative Anatomy as may be selected by him, in advisement with a Committee appointed by the Faculty of the Medical College.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 9, 1851. 14-6w

Notice to Builders.

ON Friday the 5th day of September next, will be Let to the lowest bidder, at McLaurin's Old Store, the following Buildings, viz:

A School House, 36 feet square, one story high, with an apartment 24 feet square at each end of the Building. Also, a Dwelling House for the Principal Teacher, 36 by 42 feet, two stories high, with a passage of 10 feet through the Building.

Plans and Specifications will be submitted at the time and place above stated. For further particulars, apply to John C. McLaurin, Laurel Hill, N. C.

JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JAMES T. ROPER,
JOHN C. BAKER,
DAN'L C. STEWART,
DAN'L STEWART,
DAN'L C. McINTYRE,
MURDOCH McKINNON,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
Building Committee.

Richmond County, N. C., July 19, 1851. 8-wt5S

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. 70-tf

Edgeworth Female Seminary. Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal.

Gov. J. M. Morehead, Proprietor.
June 17. 76-10wpd

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1399 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business. OWEN HARGROVE.

Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of Subscribers to the proposed Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in Stanly County, will be held in the HOTEL HALL in the Town of Fayetteville,

On Thursday the 21st day of August next,

for the purpose of organizing the Company, preparatory to commencing the work.

The amount necessary to secure the Charter having been subscribed in the Town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, it is earnestly requested that all who are interested in the work, either as subscribers or as intending to become so, will appear at this meeting, in person or by proxy, and that all Subscription books in the hands of Commissioners will be returned to the meeting. It is desired that a vigorous effort should be made previous to the meeting to obtain the sum necessary to carry the Road to its Western terminus, by the shortest practicable route by Little's Mills. The friends of the enterprize, in the Counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, and Cumberland, are therefore earnestly requested to bring to the meeting all the Subscriptions that can be obtained, under the assurance, heretofore given, that the Road is to take the shortest route to Little's Mills, and thence to Centre.

H. LILLY,
B. ROSE,
J. G. COOK,
A. W. STEEL,
THOS. WADDILL,
H. L. MYROVER,
E. J. HALE,
Com'rs.

July 23, 1851. 7-tf

$20 REWARD, (for each.)

RANAWAY in December, 1850, my negro boys ABRAM and HENRY. Henry is 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 35 years old.—He is well known in Fayetteville, where he learnt the Blacksmith trade. He is rather small, and very dark, with a downcast look.

Abram is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years old, something lighter of complexion than Henry, stout and well formed, and walks upright. These negroes are thought to be in Robeson County, near the "Big Swamp."

I will give the above reward of Twenty Dollars for the confinement of either Abram or Henry in the Jail at Lumberton, Robeson Co., or Forty Dollars for the confinement of both at the same place.

R. C. RHODES.

July, 1851. 8-w6w

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayborough, S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1, 1851. 10-tf

Rec'd per Steamer and for sale,

12 BBLS. Crushed and Refined SUGAR,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
3 casks best London Porter, pint bot'ls,
4 cases superior old Port Wine,
1 cask Madeira Wine,
5 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 20, 1851. 77tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either: and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 29th inst., at the residence of the late Peter McKellar, all the perishable property belonging to his Estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Farming Utensils, and Blacksmith Tools.

Also, one family Carriage and Buggy, together with Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c.

At the same time and place, if not previously disposed of, will be leased for a term of years, 125,000 Turpentine Boxes. Terms at sale.

L. McKELLAR,
J. McKELLAR,
Executors.

August 4, 1851. 10-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, offers for sale the place where he now lives, containing **500 Acres** in different Tracts on South River, about two miles from Blocker's Store. About fifty acres is under cultivation, and produces well. It is first rate Turpentine land, there being about 19,000 boxes cut, and 5000 more can be cut on the same land. For further particulars apply to me on the premises.

GRAY CULBREATH.

August 2. 10-3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.

ONE Hhd. Sugar House Syrup, a fine article, for making Preserves.

COOK & TAYLOR.

July 12, 1851. 12tf

Watches and Jewelry, At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles: Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Buttonhole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of

LEETE & JOHNSON,

For the purpose of transacting a general Barter Business. They may be found *at present* at the old stand of Thos. J. Johnson & Co., with a seasonable and varied stock of Goods.

CHAS. E. LEETE.
THOS. J. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Thos. J. Johnson & Co. are requested to call immediately and settle their dues, as it becomes necessary to settle the old concern forthwith.

The subscribers, thankful for the very liberal support of their patrons to the old firm, bespeak a like liberality to the new.

THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1851. 12-3w

WHO WANTS MONEY?

I HAVE an order for fifteen or twenty likely young Negroes, for which I will pay cash, if application is made soon.

T. WADDILL.

August 8, 1851. 12tf

METHODIST HYMNS AND DISCIPLINES.

JUST received, a new supply, all sizes, plain and gilt. E. J. HALE & SON.

August 5.

WANTED TO BUY,

25 OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.

August 6. 11-tf

Burning Fluid and Camphine.

BURNING FLUID at 80 cents per gallon.
Camphine at 50 " " "

Both of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

Line of 4 horse Post Coaches from Fayetteville to Warsaw—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at ½ past 9 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 7 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

CYPRESS LOGS WANTED.

I WOULD contract for 250 or 300 thousand feet Cypress Timber, in Logs, to be delivered as early as the water in the rivers will allow.

Persons who can furnish such Timber in any quantity will please correspond with the subscriber in Wilmington, and learn particulars as early as practicable during the present month.

R. W. GIBBS.

Wilmington, Aug. 5, 1851. 11-3w

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE next Session will begin on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1851, and close 1st March, 1852.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D. Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D. Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. Power, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
George W. Miltenberger, M. D. Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary; with the privilege to daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.

Baltimore, July 1, 1851. 12-6t

On the River and hourly expected,

10,000 LBS. Western BACON, hog round.
1000 lbs. prime Lard.
20 barrels Mess Pork.
10 " Prime do.
6 " Mess Beef.
2 dozen Porcelain Kettles, assorted sizes, for Preserving.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MACKEREL FISH.

QUARTER Bbls. No. 1, Half bbls. No. 2, Bbls. and Half bbls. No. 3. Hourly expected by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

Bagging, Rope and Twine.

ALL qualities for sale by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

THE *fourteenth* annual course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, 1851, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, &c.
S. Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Chs. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery, &c.
C. P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
D. H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The facilities for *Anatomical* and *Clinical* instruction in this institution and unsurpassed.

EXPENSES.—Matriculation fee $5—Professors' fees (aggregate) $105—Demonstrator's fee $10—Graduation fee $25.

The price of Board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the School, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. Address

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 22. 9-8t

TURNIP SEED.

ENGLISH White Dutch, large English Norfolk, Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, received today and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 4. 10-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber, Agent of J. Woltering, has just received **10** of Buck's Patent Cooking STOVES, said by judges to be the best Cooking Stove now in use.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

July 29, 1851. 9-6m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch-Maker and Jeweler,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Sign of the Large Watch,

HAS returned from the North with a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, which he invites the public to examine. Among his stock can be found,—

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds and prices; Gold and Silver Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Stone, and Steel Keys and Seals; Breast Pins and Ear-Rings of all kinds and prices; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Gold Thimbles; fine Bracelets; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Card Cases; Coral Beads; Sleeve Buttons; fine Accordeons; Music Boxes; fine and common Walking Canes; fine and common Pistols; Silver Cups; Silver Spoons; Port-Moneys; Purses; Clocks, from $2 to $40; Plated Cake Baskets, Castors and Candlesticks; Brass do.; Back-Gammon Boards; &c., &c.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Sashes, Lace, Buttons, Bugles, Stars, Plumes, Caps, &c., &c.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 21. 6-3m

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of Articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 39tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 50tf

WANTED TO BORROW,

$2000 for a term of five years. Good security given. Interest annually or semi-annually.

Address letter to A. B., and leave at this office.

June 30, 1851. 78-tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF the heirs of BULLARD MASSEY will apply to the Postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C. they may learn something to their advantage. Said Massey died in the South in the Fall of 1847; said he was from North Carolina; spoke of a sister Lotty, or Charlotte; and of his having been in the Florida war.

July 26, 1851. 8-tf

NEW BOOKS.

SOUTHERN HARMONY; Gillespie on Roads, Religion of Geology; Mattison's Astronomy, Bulwer's new Play; Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence; Little & Brown's English Reports, Vols. 1 and 2; Leading Cases in Equity; Combe's Phisiology; Smith's Arithmetic, &c. &c.

Just received by

July 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

50 HHDS. SWEET MOLASSES, **1000** Sacks Liverpool SALT, with our usual Stock of GROCERIES.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 21, 1851. 6tf

☞ A good supply of Williams's Rectified Rye Whiskey. J. & T. W.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FURTHER supply, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON

June 16, 1851.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 4. 53tf

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 78tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Works of Alexander Hamilton, 4 vols.; The Female Jesuit, or the Spy in the Family; The Nightingale, or Jenny Lind Songster; The Complete Angler, by Walton & Cotton; The Course of Creation, by Jno. Anderson, D D.; Tales from Shakspeare; The Crystal Fount, a choice collection of Temperance Songs; Pictorial Shakspeare: A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Tom Racquet and his three Maiden Aunts; Marshall's Book of Oratory, &c. &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 7, 1851.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.

June 2, 1851. 74-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS, Warren County, N. C.

THIS delightful Summer retreat is now open for the reception of company, the remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offering great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements, are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music always in attendance; a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:—

Families per month, each person,		$20 00
Single persons, "	"	25 00
Per week,	"	7 00
Per day,	"	1 25
Children under 12, and Servants, half price.		

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 5, 1851. 75-t15A

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes or blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.

June 21, 1851. 77-6m

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

Iredell's Law Reports, Vol. 11.

JUST published, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 9, 1851. 75

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season.—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—They have reduced the Fare from $5 to $4. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf

North Carolinian and Raleigh Register copy till forbid.

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

Fayetteville Hotel, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given. A. A. McKETHAN.

May 26. 73-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the first day of September, at 12 o'clock M., by Decrees of the Court of Equity, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE:—

615 Acres of Land on the North East side of Cape Fear River, in Chatham and Cumberland Counties, joining Brazier, Burt, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands." This land lies immediately on Buckhorn Falls, and is valuable for water privileges.

Also, the interest of the late William Colville in and to Four LOTS in the Town of Averasborough, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Also, one vacant LOT in the Town of Fayetteville will be sold, upon a credit of six months, upon bond and good security, at the MARKET HOUSE in the Town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 3d September, at 12 o'clock M., to-wit: on the South West corner of the Market Square, known as the "Blake Lot."

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

July 22, 1851. 6-tspd

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.

From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 9, 1851. 3tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps.

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

WANTED,

FOUR large sized good MULES, well broke to the wagon, and not exceeding seven years of age. Apply to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Slicksville, 15 miles above Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear river.

N. K. McDUFFIE.

July 18, 1851. 6-tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Sacks, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, Paint and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1851. 65tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobeiia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL, & CO.

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and fancy embroidered, printed and black Bareges; rege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crapes; rich emb'd Taritans; printed French Lawns; breidered and printed Swiss Muslins; plain and printed Organdie; Mourning Jaconets; and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Prints; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and other Tarlins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and other Lawns; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambrics; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Sets; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Collarettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves; Parasols; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Lace and Inserting; French and English Prints; Ginghams; with a large supply of other articles usually kept in Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Cotton Drill; Checked Linens; Silk, Marseilles and Fancy Vestings; Cassimeret; Drab d'Ete